THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 26. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAE IN CHINA, under the firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co, has this day terminated by effluxion of time, and is accordingly dissolved. Dated this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty.

THOS. RIPLEY.
CHAS. SHAW.

THE Firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co., having terminated yesterday, I have taken into Partnership Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, (Nephew of Mr. THOS RIPLEY), to continue the business as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS from this date under the firm of SHAW, BLAND & Co.

CHAS. SHAW.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS, as MERCHANT & AGENT, heretofore conducted in this place, by Mr. FAZULBHOY GOOLAMHOOSUN, in his own name, will from this date be continued by him under the designation of our firm

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, wheresuch Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The *Practical Instructions for the Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang,* published in our No. 3, of 17th August last, is this day issued in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 18th January, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

CHINA BRANCH
OF
THE ORIENTAL BANK.

LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives MONEY in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 3 Months' notice, at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of 10 dollars and upwards.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in Spanish Dollars, balanced Half Yearly, bear no Interest, and are subject to the following COMMISSIONS, viz:—

When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under 2,000 dollars, a Half-yearly Charge of 5 dollars will be made.

Do. do. do. 25,000 dollars, ¼ per cent on the amount.

The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds 25,000 dollars, will be fixed by special agreement.

Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge on the balance at the above rates.

The Bank issues NOTES payable on demand, and grants BANK POST BILLS at Three Day's sight free of charge.

The Bank grants LOANS and CASH ACCOUNTS upon various approved SECURITIES, and discounts approved BILLS and PROMISSORY NOTES not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank receives Tenders for the purchase of Bills on England and India, and sells its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON at One Day's to Six Months' sight, and on the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND at Short sight; also on the Three Presidences of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at Three Days' to Sixty Days' sight.

Information more in detail will be given at the Bank's Offices here, in Canton, and Shanghae.

HONGKONG OFFICE.
CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Manager.*
SAM. GRAY, *Accountant.*
FREDERICK TOZER, *Deputy Accountant.*

CANTON SUB-BRANCH.
ARCHD. DUNLOP, *Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Accountant.*

SHANGHAE SUB-BRANCH.
EDWARD LANGLEY, *Manager.*
BERNARD E. HANCOCK, *Acting Accountant.*

By order of the Directors,

CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, of modern construction and nearly new. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 24th January, 1851.

ADVERTISMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
ABBOTT'S PALE ALE, in Hogsheads.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 27th November, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

CARD.
EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine collection of OILMAN'S STORES, shipped by HESKETH DAVIS & Co., London, consisting of—

PICKLES, Assorted, in Pints and Quarts.
White Wine VINEGAR, do. do.
Raspberry VINEGAR.
Chili and Tarragon VINEGAR.
Safad OIL, in Pints and ½-pints.
French OLIVES.
„ CAPERS.
MUSHROOM and KETCHUP.
SAUCES of all kinds.
Bottled FRUITS.
JAMS and JELLIES, in 2 and 3-lb.'s Jars.
MUSTARD, ½-lb. and 1-lb. each.
Dried HERBS, Assorted.
Red HERRINGS, in small Tins.
Lochfine HERRINGS, in Jars.
Salted SALMON, in Jars.
Dried COD FISH, at per lb.
Tins of SARDINES.
ANCHOVY and HERRING PASTES.
Carrot's OYSTERS.
PEARL BARLEY, in 6-lb.'s Tins.
OATMEAL, in [illegible]'s Tins.
Muscatel RAISINS, in ½-boxes.
Turkey FIGS.
CURRANTS, in ½-boxes.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
Fine Wiltshire BACON, in 8-lb.'s Tins.
PICKLED TRIPE, in Jars, (by lbs. or jar.)
Ox's TONGUES.
Fine York HAMS, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 10th January, 1851.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS
SUPPLIED AT THE
SHANGHAE MARKET.

SHANGHAE, *24th January,* 1851.

Fresh Beef, ...	₰ Dollar,	14 lb
Mutton, ...	„	11 „
Veal, ...	„	12 „
Lamb, ...	„	12 „
Pork, ...	₰ catty,	120 Cash
Kids, ...	₰ Dollar, each.	
Fish, ...	₰ catty,	80 to 100 Cash
Shrimps, ..	„	100 „
Eggs, ...	each,	6 „
Chinese Bacon, ..	₰ catty,	120 „
Ham, ...	„	300 „
Wild Geese, ...		none „
Pheasants, ...	brace,	500 „
Wild Ducks, ...	„	500 „
Hares, ...	„	600 „
Woodcocks, ...	each,	400 to 500 „
Quails, ...	„	70 to 80 „
Teal, ...	₰ pair,	400 „
Wild Pigeons, ...	each,	80 „
Fowls, ...	₰ catty,	125 to 130 „
Ducks, ...	„	110 to 120 „
Geese, ...	each, Drs.	1 to 1½
Fat Sheep, ...	„ „	4 to 5
Vegetables, (assorted)	₰ catty,	12 to 20 Cash
Oranges, ...	„	50 „
Pears, ...	„	30 „
Pomegranates, ...	„	30 „
Cumquats, ...	„	60 „
Dates, fresh	„	180 „
Walnuts, best fresh ..	„	80 „
Chesnuts, ...	„	50 „
Flour, ...	„	36 „
Bread, ...	12, 2lb-loaves, Drs. 1.	
Biscuit, ...	₰ lb, 4 to 8 cents.	
Sugar, White, ...	₰ catty,	90 Cash
Brown, ..	„	84 „
Common, ..	„	60 „
Pounded Sugar Candy,	₰ lb, 10 cents.	
Oils, Te or best ground Nut-oil, ...	₰ catty,	84 Cash

₰ Dollar, 1,300 good yellow cash (current price.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 23d JANUARY, 1851.

THE past week has been marked by steady fine weather with comparatively little frost. The average temperature of the week agreed very nearly with that of the corresponding week last year. That of 1850 being 41° 0′; that of the present year 41° 3′.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

JANUARY.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
17	F.	30.25	30.43	43.5	36.5	N.W.	N.	0.09	0.00
18	S.	30.32	30.51	40.5	35.5	N.W.	N.N.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.00
19	(S.	30.36	30.49	43.5	39.6	N.E.	W. to E.	0.00	0.00
20	M.	30.45	30.45	40.	41.	N. to N.E.	S.E. to S.	0.00	0.00
21	Tu.	30.45	30.44	37.5	41.	N.W. to N.E.	NE. to NE. by E.	0.00	0.00
22	W.	30.53	30.32	42.	49.	N.E.	S.E. to S.	0.00	0.00
23	Th.	30.50	30.05	42.5	45.	N.E.	E.S.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.40
							Total	0.09	0.40

Shanghae, 23d January, 1851.

CHINESE RED BOOK, OR TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大清搢紳

Particulars regarding KEANG-SOO translated from the *Red Book.*

(Continued from No. 18.)

NANKING foo,—Education from the

Foo's Public College, returns yearly,			25	Sew-tsae.
Shang-yuen	do.	do.	25	
Keang-ning	do.	do.	25	
Che-yung	do.	do.	25	
Lih-suy	do.	do.	20	
Keang-nan	do.	do.	16	
Luh-ho	do.	do.	16	
Kow-shun	do.	do.	20	

PRODUCTIONS of the Soil, Manufactures, &c.—

Raw Silk, Silk Thread, Satins, Gauzes, Ning-chow, Ho-chow, Silk Velvets, Medicines, the *Lin* (Fish), Yu-hwa, and Stone.

SHANG-YUEN-HEEN,—Revenue
from Land, &c., amount sent to the Treasury of the province, 81,687 taels.
in kind—Grain (Rice) transported to Peking, ... 12,982 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 3,210 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 30,000 shih.
Salary of the Che-heen (Chief Magistrate), ... 1,800 taels.
Horses allowed for Government use, ... 40

KEANG-NING-HEEN—Revenue
from Land, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 36,590 taels.
in kind—Grain (Rice) transported to Peking, ... 11,850 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 2,760 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of the Che-heen (Chief Magistrate), ... 1,800 taels.
Horses allowed, ... 40

KEU-YUNG-HEEN—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 49,750 taels.
Grain (Rice) transported to Peking, ... 11,180 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 520 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 30,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,500 taels.
Horses allowed, ... 40

LEIH-SUY-HEEN, is North-east from Keang-ning foo 140 *le*,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 47,629 taels.
Revenue in lieu of Grain, ... 2,000 „
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

KEANG-POO-HEEN, is North-west of Keang-ning foo 40 *le*,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 12,910 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 2,600 shih.
Do. do. do. of inferior quality, ... 8,350 „
Miscellaneous duties, ... 420 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 16,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.
Horses allowed, ... 80
Horsemen and Coolies allowed, 120

LUH-HO-HEEN, (North from Keang-ning foo 115 *le*,)—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 19,225 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 1,229 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 90 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 16,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

HAOU-CHUN-HEEN, (not a walled city, is South-west from Keang-ning 240 *le*,)—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 38,756 taels.
Rice of best quality, in lieu thereof, ... 912 „
Paddy stored in Granary, (?) .. 12 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

KEANG-SOO, Foo-tae Yamun,—
Salary of the *Foo-tae* or Lieut.-governor, ... 13,000 taels.

POO-CHING-SZE Yamun,—Salary
of the Poo-ching-sze or Superintendent of Finances, 10,000 taels.
of each Foo's, Tung-che, .. 600 „
of Chuen-sha's, do. .. 1,000 „
of each Foo's, Tung-pwan, 500 „
of each Ho's (or rivers) Tung-che, ... 600 „
of each Ho's (or rivers) Tung-pwan, ... 400 „
of the two Sze's, Shewling and others, each, ... 60 „

GAN-CHA-SZE (Nee-tae) or criminal and provincial Judge salary, ... 8,000 taels.
Sze-foo Leang-taou, superintending the Grain Junks salary, .. 6,000 „

SOO-CHOW-FOO, the most famous city in China for luxury and arts, is in lat. N. 31° 23′ 25″, long. E. 120° 25′ 25″—

East is Tai-tshang-chow.
West is E-hin-heen.
South is Kea-hin-foo in Chekeang.
North is Tung-chow.

distant from Peking 2,700 *le* (971 miles.)
Nanking 540 *le* (194 „)

attached to Soo-chow 9 heens.
Salary of 'Che-fo' or Prefect of department, ... 3,000 taels.
Horses allowed, ... 10

EDUCATION—From the

Foo's	College, returned		20	Sew-tsae's
Woo-heen	do.	do.	25	„
Chan-chow	do.	do.	13	„
Yuen-ho	do.	do.	12	„
Chang-shuh	do.	do.	13	„
Chaou-wan	do.	do.	12	„
Kwan-shan	do.	do.	12	„
Sin-yang	do.	do.	12	„
Woo-keang	do.	do.	13	„
Chin-tsae	do.	do.	12	„

the last to pass their examination at Kwan-shan College.

PRODUCTIONS,—Manufactures and other notables:—

Gauzes, excellent and all coloured *Chow*, Satins, Cotton-cloth, Stones from the Tae-ho lake, Nankeens, Linen-cloths, Hang-chow fagrant Mats, Crystal and precious Stone articles, Medicines, Village players or actors, the best coloured paper, '*Foo-yung*' for powdering the women's faces, Han-san, (shirt of fine bamboo for summer use), Fans, Shoes of straw or reeds, Peas, Yang-mei-po (? arbutus), Pears, 'Ling' Loquats, *Yin-taou*, small red berries, Finger Citrons, Needles, and various kinds of Fish.

TAE-HO-TING,—S.W. 98 *le* from Soo-chow-foo—the celebrated *Lake* is very broad and bounds no less than 3 foos—the extent of water about 36,000 k'hing (of 100 mow each k'hing), the circumference 850 *le* or 305 miles.

Revenue, Grain transported to Peking, ... 3,330 shih.
Salary of the 'Ting,' .. 1,000 taels.

WOO-HEEN (formerly named Ping-keang) is South-west of the *Foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 32,870 taels.
Grain (white Rice) transported to Peking, ... 27,800 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 4,800 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 10,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

CHANG-CHOU-HEEN (formerly named Mung-wan) is in the N.E.,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 29,180 taels.
Grain (white Rice) transported to Peking, ... 13,330 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,510 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,800 taels.

YUEN-HO-HEEN (formerly named Hung-chin) is in the S.E.,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 22,840 taels.
Grain (white Rice) transported to Peking, ... 22,680 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 2,600 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,800 taels.

KWAN-SHAN-HEEN, is 70 *le* East from Soo-chow-foo,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 25,988 taels.
Grain (white Rice) transported to Peking, ... 18,984 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 840 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 10,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

SIN-YANG-HEEN, is joined to Kwan-shan-heen,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 25,804 taels.
Grain (white and inferior Rice) transported to Peking, ... 19,910 shih
Miscellaneous duties, ... 534 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

CHANG-SHUH-HEEN (formerly named Nan-sha) is 90 *le* North from the Foo,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 31,563 taels.
Grain (white and inferior Rice) transported to Peking, ... 15,540 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,400 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

CHAOU-WAN-HEEN, is joined to Chang-shuh-heen,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 25,850 taels.
Grain (white and inferior Rice) transported to Peking, ... 17,510 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 280 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

WOO-KEANG-HEEN (formerly named Sung-lio) is 40 *le* South of the Foo,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 22,980 taels.
Grain (white and inferior Rice) transported to Peking, ... 21,200 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 3,500 taels.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,200 „
Horses allowed, ... 56

CHIN-TSIH-HEEN is joined to Woo-keang,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 32,510 taels.
Grain (white and inferior Rice) transported to Peking, ... 12,760 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 2,440 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 10,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,400 taels.

TAE-TSHANG-CHOW (formerly called Loo-keang)—on the East are Tsung-ming and the sea—West is Sin-yang-heen—South is Shanghae—North is Chaou-wan—the rivers here empty themselves into the sea—it is in lat. N. 31° 30′ long. E. 120° 52′ distance to

Peking 2,800 *le* (1,007 miles.)
Nanking 570 *le* (208 „)
(Shanghae 160 *le*.)

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 39,691 taels.
Grain (white and inferior Rice) transported to Peking, ... 52,810 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 378 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 2,000 taels.

EDUCATION,—From the

Chow's	College		18	Sew-tsae's.
Tsin-yang	do.		13	„
Tsung-ming	do.		20	„
Kea-ting	do.		13	„
Paou-shan	do.		12	„

PRODUCTIONS,—Manufacture, &c.,—

Coarse hemp-cloth, Tsung-ming large cotton-cloth, fine mats, red cotton-cloth, shoes for boat's use, raw cotton, stone, and fish.

CHIN-YANG-HEEN bordered by the sea,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 20,785 taels.
Grain (white and inferior Rice) transported to Peking, ... 16,370 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 234 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

(To be continued.)

S——.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 25th JANUARY, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock a.m. and 3 p.m.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 a.m.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Goodman Veroes" *est de trop,* we doubt not his worship is linguist enough to understand, *sat calet epulam.*

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Oct.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	7th Nov.	Sydney,	13th Oct.
Bombay,	19th Nov.	Amoy,	24th Dec.
Madras,	14th Nov.	Hongkong,	9th Jany.
Singapore,	12th Dec.	Ningpo,	8th Jany.
Penang,	8th Dec.	New York,	15th Oct.
Batavia,	25th Nov.	San Francisco,	26th Nov.
Manila,	30th Dec.	Sdwich. Islands,	4th Nov.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 22nd January, 1851.

Complaint having been made to Her Majesty's Consul by His Excellency the Taoutae, that several British Shippers have refused to give the details required at the Custom House for the due record of the shipments made, and others again without any shipping off Chops have sent goods on board; Her Majesty's Consul deems it expedient to state that he has, in reply, reminded the Custom House Authorities of their right in the first case to refuse a Shipping off Chop until all reasonable inquiries are satisfactorily answered, and in the second case to seize the goods, if contrary to the Regulations in force, an attempt is made to ship them without a Chop to legalize such proceeding. Nothing can be more adverse to the Interests of British Shippers than to give just ground for such complaints either by design or negligence, since if the large facilities hitherto enjoyed can be shown by the Chinese Superintendent of Customs to be incompatible with the due collection of the Custom House Revenue, their curtailment must of necessity follow.

Rutherford Alcock,
Consul.

To the British Community,
Shanghae.

From Hongkong we have received papers to the 8th January.

The *Celestial,* arrived here on Sunday 19th, from San Francisco, Captain Gardner, she left there on the 23d November last, and brings papers, *Evening Picayune* of Oct. 31st, *Daily Pacific News* of 15th Nov., *California Daily Courier* of 18th Nov., and *Daily Alta California* of same date. From these we have gleaned a few extracts which are given elsewhere.

We learn that the Cholera has decreased at Sacramento.

The *Carrington,* brought dates to 26th Nov., no news worth extracting.

We have inserted the letter from Mr. G. S. Spreckly, which we had no room for last week. The account we gave, was not given as an exparte statement; but contained as we believed, a clear and concise account of the case reported.

Our readers will permit us to step aside a moment from our usual topics of information. If we rightly understand our duty as a journalist, the most important we can undertake is that which interests the foreign community of this settlement in its most valuable, its most inestimable enjoyment, sound health.

The enlightened medical men of Shanghae will not only pardon us, we are sure, the short excursion we take in a domain, which is properly their own, but we trust they will approve our desire to aid their philantrophic labours.

Fever being almost the most formidable enemy, that Europeans have to struggle with in this country, we have thought it might prove useful to make some extracts from a medical article which we find in one of the latest numbers of a Paris Journal, "La Presse," wherein is given and recommended a new method of healing that scourge,—*Intermittent fever,* —commonly prevalent in moist soils subject to noxious exhalations.

POPULAR MEDICINE.

Treatment of Intermittent Fever.

The above journal thus commences—

We should, indeed, be very blameable and one would be justified in reproaching us severely, if, refusing to assist an old practitioner who has deserved well both of science and humanity we did not give full publicity to so efficient a mode of treatment for "intermittent fever" by the system of drycupping adopted by Doctor Gondret."

Intermittent fever is one of the most annoying enemies of the human race. Endemic in certain countries, Britain, La Sologne, Algeria; it spread its ravages everywhere. Every time the labourer is tempted by new conquests to contend with parasitical plants that have invaded his field of employment, with the waters which overflow it, with the unproductive forests which have smothered it, with the sterility which destroys it,—in some portion of the soil confided to his industrious exertions, intermittent fever rises up before him, benumbs him with its cold fits, scorches him with its feverish heats, undermines his health, exhausts his strength, and too often bestows upon him as a tomb that land itself the mephitic and homicidal bosom of which he has inprudently opened. It is very seldom, wrote Doctor Fodéré, that out of four labourers employed at clearing the forest or in making excavations, two of them did not sink under it! And a celebrated German Doctor named Witling has said, that if the sword has slain thousands of men, intermittent fever has destroyed its tens of thousands.

After descanting upon the great quantity of untilled land in France, and the numerous ponds formed by the workmen on all the great lines of railway in France.

He goes on to say;—

Whilst awaiting the attack and conquest of this prostrating disease, it is at least a happiness, to be able to point out its remedy.

The means employed to overcome intermittent fever upto the present time, have been leeching, bleeding, vomiting and purgatives, Sulphate of Quinine and *Arsenite* of Soda. The first methods are inefficient; the two latter agents, have a well established virtue, but, the Arsenite of Soda is a violent and treacherous poison which almost aways produces serious accidents; but the Sulphate of Quinine is of so high a price, that the poor man and the labourer cannot make use of it.

Besides, it is too frequently adulterated, and lays the seeds of chronic maladies; these two remedies, in a word, positively require the assistance of a medical man.

On the other hand, the treatment proposed by M. Gondret, is by no means expensive, it can be obtained by all, is practicable for every one, they are simply dry cuppings, applied to the number of fifteen or twenty on both sides of the vertebral column.

Let the honourable Doctor speak for himself—

Get a score of cupping-glasses, from four to seven *centimetres* in diameter. The small ones are applicable for children. If they are not at hand take wineglasses with even lips.

"Immediately the ague-fit begins, steep a soft brush or pencil in spirits of wine pass it completely over the inside of the glass; apply the edges of the glass or cupping bell closely to the skin near to the spine of the back; throw down underneath a small piece of twisted paper and lighted at one end; then, re-adjust the cupping glass, pressing the whole rim closely to the skin, in such a manner that it be erect from the body of the patient, so that the external air cannot pass under. In the same manner adjust the other fourteen or nineteen cupping glasses, so as to cover the hinder part of the trunk, from the top of the shoulder to the lower part of the loins. Leave the glasses on for about thirty to forty minutes. The cold fit will soon pass off—the hot fits and perspirations will *not* come on. In order to withdraw the glasses, place one finger gently under the edge of the glass, you thereby allow the air to pass under again and can remove the cupping glasses without pain.

If a second attack threatens, the operation should be repeated."

Has practice confirmed the foresight and the advice of M. Gondret? yes certainly. He went into the districts where intermittent fever was engendered. He passed several months in *Sologne* a country, alas! too famous for the putrid exhalations of its numerous marshes. Thanks to the eager assent of the respectable proprietor of the *Château du Chêne,* near to *Selbris,* he cured, by the simple means of dry cupping, numerous *intermittent fevers,* and likewise some dangerous *remittent fevers* which had defied the reiterated exhibition of Sulphate of Quinine.

Several conscientious brother practitioners having a deserved celebrity in many foreign countries, have sent him incontestible facts of cures obtained under the same mode of treatment, so rational a method, and which possesses immense advantages in its facility of application by the parties who surround the patient without calling in the physician, when the doctor may be far away, and his attentions required at the same moment by many more patients than he can possibly attend to.

Every-where the method of which we have been happy to have given an outline has been fruitful in wonderful results, and it is this that has obtained for it honours too difficult to win from an Academical report entirely in its favor.

Two of our greatest Medical celebrities, Doctors Bricheteau and Bouillaud, were commissioned, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to try a new mode of febrifuge, the first idea of which belongs entirely to M. Gondret, but which an accidental circumstance had also revealed to Doctor Van Mons of Brussels.

The learned Commissioners of the Academy of Medicine have founded their decisions, upon the experiments carried on under their own eyes in the h spitals at Paris. We will cite a single case and the conclusions of the report.

"A cabinet maker 39 years of age had twice had, in the course of 5 years at Paris an intermittent fever, which had been cured by *Sulphate of Quinine.* In July, 1848, he went to Sologne, in order to work at the erection of the national workshops.

He there caught several attacks of a daily intermittent fever, which was successfully subdued by *Sulphate of Quinine.* A later relapse obliged him to leave the country. Two days after his arrival in Paris, he was again attacked with the same kind of quotidian fever, the three phases of which lasted from ten o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, and were preceded by cholic and bilious vomitings. After the fourth attack, this fever became tertian.

The 16th September, upon the approach of the 7th attack they applied to the invalid (who entered the hospital on the 12th) 15 dry cuppings on the dorsal region of the vertebral column. Within less than one quarter of an hour, the cold fit left him and the *apirexis* became complete by the cessation of the heat and perspiring: the patient found himself quite well before the end of the day. For six days the fever did not return and on the 7th the spleen was *hypertrophiée* but without his feeling any pain therefrom." * * * * *

"Consequently, we propose to you to reply to the Minister of Commerce:—

1. That the favorable results obtained by the Commissioners whom you have named to examine into the therapeutic method of M. Gondret in intermittent fevers, causes a desire that more extended experiments should be made of this method, upon a large scale and in those countries where these fevers are endemic.

2. *That the utility of these trials of a simple method, a quick and economical mode of cure is so much better established* than the sulphate of quinine, hitherto almost exclusively employed for the curing of intermittent fevers, which, also, is now become dearer, and is *often adulterated* when it is not beyond the reach of the sick poor, and deprived of all other efficient means of cure."

* * * * * *

Shall we endeavour to explain the action of the *dry cuppings* of M. Gondret? Intermittent fever has certainly either as a cause, or a symptom, a disturbance in the circulation of the blood, some disorder of the nervous system. It yields in a great many cases to *sulphate of quinine.* It yields also, and we owe this observation to our friend M. Jules Guyet, to an infusion of black coffee. This eminently skilful physician, and who has tod early discontinued the practice of his art, related to us that in a *Château du Berry,* a district where the fever is endemic in several places, a generous and beneficent man collected around a spacious hearth the unfortunate people attacked by intermittent fever.

Some hours before the attack, he made them take two or three cups of coffee, and, as with the cupping of M. Gondret, the cold fit ceased rapidly or lasted much less time. The *coffee* as well as the *sulphate of quinine* exert their influence on the spinal marrow. But, and too frequently, one forgets to take account of this essential particularity, this action is only effected after a certain time that M. Jules Guyet reckons, ordinarily, *at three hours for coffee,* and *at five hours for the sulphate of quinine.* This result is so constant, that it alone almost suffices to explain every case of inefficiency observed in the exhibition of sulphate of quinine. Although pure, even if skilfully administered, it has remained inactive because taken by the patient either too soon or too late, because they did not cause the moment of maximum intensity of action to agree with the coming on of the cold-fit. An easy and certain calculation would have secured the success of an energetic treatment of itself. In admitting that the mode of action of quinine and of coffee is such as we have just stated, the quick efficiency, almost instantaneous, and certain, of the dry cuppings of M. Gondret will be understood without difficulty. They exert a stimulating power on the spinal marrow physically, directly, immediately. It is to attack the evil at the point of departure; ought we to be astonished that it is so easily overcome? * * * * *

We had intended to have given a comparison of the State in which the Jews in Honan were found by the Jesuit Missionaries more than 200 years ago, but have been compelled to delay the subject until our next number, when we shall lay before our readers an interesting account of their discovery, their temple and worship.

Shanghae, 16th January, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—The leading article of your journal of last Saturday gives an account of the smuggling case by the *John Dugdale,* which contains several mis-statements; I have therefore to request that you will insert the following narrative of the circumstances for the correctness of which my signature will vouch.

The *John Dugdale* was laden with Teas by four parties who returned for Duty a total weight of 1,510½ Peculs, equivalent to 201,400 lbs.: as the vessel would carry 460,000 lbs. it was evident that more than one half the Tea on board had been left out of the Duty warrants. To protect the ship from the penalties which attach to smuggling, the Consignees when furnishing particulars for clearance on Saturday the 4th instant, lodged a Protest at the British Consulate. The Duty warrants and clearing Documents were sent from thence to the Chinese authorities as usual, and after the lapse of some hours the Grand Chop was received at the Consulate. Meanwhile the Consul had become cognisant of the Protest, and therefore detained the Chop until he had conferred with the Taoutae. On Monday the Consignees were informed by the principal shipper that an omission of 2,000 chests had been discovered, which it was stated were not the property of the ostensible shipper but of another party, (and that party subsequently brought to the Consignees duty warrants for 1,708 taels 7m. 6c. which would cover 683½ Peculs, equal to 91,333 lbs. These duty warrants were immediately tendered at the Consulate but refused, being unaccompanied by Custom House note of duty. On Monday the hatches were sealed up by the Chinese authorities, and the vessel was directed to return from the fairway to the usual anchorage, which she did on Tuesday, and the next day was appointed for the discharging the cargo. The necessity for this was obviated by the shippers declaring the actual weight of their respective shipments, and the Consul obtained from the Chinese authorities that instead of confiscating the property, the shippers should be mulcted in the payment of double duty on the weight short returned, which proved to be 257,251 lbs. out of a cargo of 458,651 lbs. A fine of 100 dollars was levied on each party for infringement of Consular regulations; the shippers had also to pay demurrage for the five days that the vessel had been detained.

On comparing this account with that which you have adopted, it will appear that your statement of the Protest not having been made until after the Port Clearance had been granted is erroneous: you also state that information was laid against the shippers independent of the protest; this is incorrect; the Consignees strictly confined themselves to the performance of their duty as Consignees, namely to the lodging of a Protest against the smuggling which it was evident was going on: you further assert that the Consignees demanded the Consul's interference is order to visit upon the offenders the full penalties of their misdoing; this is not true; it is absurd to suppose that the Consignees would urge the confiscation of a cargo, the shipping documents of which were their collateral security for a large amount of Bills drawn against the cargo, which Bills they had purchased of the shippers.

Wishing well to the *North-China Herald,* I would recommend you in future not to allow your editorial columns to be used as a vehicle for exparte statements; you will thus avoid adopting as your own the errors of interested parties.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. S. Spreckley.

We have much pleasure in inserting the following letters.

Shanghae, 23rd January, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I noticed with regret in your paper of 18th instant, the letter of A British Merchant, on the subject of smuggling, more particularly on the recent case of the *John Dugdale.* With much unmeaning sound of words, it contains I conceive errors in principle, judgment, and good tast.

It is indeed difficult to say, what profitable end the writer had in view. His exordium professes to justify smuggling, while the remainder seems chiefly directed against Mr. Alcock, for the course pursued by him in this special case. Approving as I do of the Consul's conduct in the matter, I will only remark, that your correspondent would have done better had he reflected, that the free expression of opinion, is quite compatible with the ordinary rules of courtesy. Arguments are of no value which betray either a want of calm reasoning, or the semblance even of personal bias.

My object is not now to discuss the strict question of morality—I differ from the views expressed in the letter before me, so far as I understand them.

The writer appears to be one of those who are ever debating between the "utile" and the "honestum"—fancying, or wishing, themselves convinced, that the latter is a necessary consequent of the former, while their better judgment tells them, that the converse is indeed the truth.

In the present letter, I would offer a few remarks on the more practical bearings of this now very important, but disagreeable, question.

It may be well, briefly to enquire into the opinions of the principal writers on the subject of smuggling, and commercial treaties, and as I observe, that A British Merchant has not very correctly quoted his authorities, Adam Smith, and Macculloch, I subjoin the passages, which give their views somewhat more clearly.

I cannot find either in the books of these two authors, or in the later work by Mr. Mill, any *justification* of the smuggler's offence.

I find him classed, as the latter author has it, among "lawless characters, illicit distillers and the like." They all admit however *extenuation* of the offence, and consider it as the "fruit of prohibitions—or of oppressively high duties." An injudicious tax, they say, offers a great temptation to smuggling—and therefore "the law in thus creating the temptation, and then punishing those who yield to it, is contrary to all the ordinary principles of justice." Consequently, according to the fundamental maxims of correct taxation, "no tax ought to be kept so high, as to furnish a motive to its evasion, too strong to be counteracted by ordinary means of prevention."

Now, (granting the general principle of this apology, is it applicable to such smuggling as prevails among us? It is true that in consequence of the decline in prices of Tea, of late years, the per centage of the duties, levyable upon this article, has become comparatively heavier than it was, when Teas were high, as at the

JANUARY 25, 1851.

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CHINA HERALD."

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	20 " "	2. 5.=12½	"	
	25 " "	2. 5.=10	"	
	30 " "	2. 5.=8⅓	"	
	35 " "	2. 5.= 7.1/7th	"	
	40 " "	2. 5.= 6¼	"	
	50 " "	2. 5.= 5	"	

The per centage upon the present range of prices is undoubtedly too great—but can this be reasonably complained of, while we reciprocate with a scale of duties in England, equal to 2s. 2d. and 5 per cent per lb., on a range of price from 10d. up to 1s. 6d.—on the average of which 1s. 2d. per lb., the per centage is about 195 per cent? But our smuggling is not confined to Tea, it extends also to Silk and Imports. There is no duty on Raw Silk at home, and the duty levyable here, on an average value of 380 dollars per picul, amounts, at 10 Taels per pecul to about 3.66 per cent exclusive of the Transit duty—equal to about 1½ per cent.

The Duty on

Grey Shirtings, at 1 m. per piece—on an average value of Drs. 2.30 is about 6.09 per cent.
White Do., at 1 m. 5 c. per piece—on an average value of Drs. 2.30 is about 8.4 per cent.
Woollens, at 1 m. 5 c. per chang—on an average value of Drs. 1 p. yard is about 5.36 per cent.

Are these Taxes excessive taken as they are on the low prices of the past year? Do any of these charges, even on Adam Smith's principle, afford any apology for their evasion? It is to escape the payment of these indeed, that we must play with truth, foster feelings of distrust between each other in our commercial intercourse, give place to personal recriminations, and cause social and friendly ties, to conflict with public or private duty! And where is the honour I would ask, where the brightness of the gold? Why the bold smuggler and his daring crew, as they follow their illegal, but adventurous calling, on the deep, have in them something of the heroic, and much of the romantic; but is there any heroism or romance, in reporting less Tea than we have shipped, and in paying duty on one half or one third as the case may be, of such shipment, when we are bound to pay on the whole, not only defrauding, but moreover deceiving? "It is one thing to deceive, another to be silent," say some of the ancient philosophers—and if we can admit the distinction here proposed, the preference will be given to the brave rover, who makes his vessel his fortress, and on his ocean home, openly defies the law, rather than to the man, who, quick to seek redress from law when individually aggrieved, scruples not to injure others by disobeying that law, when he can do so without detection, and to avoid which he makes a show of obedience.

If the Tariff requires revision, which I think it does; if the Treaty in attempting to regulate duties and prescribe Custom House regulations, has done more than commercial treaties ought properly to do, the question is open to fair discussion, and for representation in proper form to Government. By the continuance of the system of smuggling however, instead of greater facilities, we shall only draw upon ourselves increased, and perhaps vexatious, restrictions. How is the existing evil to be cured? There are only two means—either the strong arm of the law—or our own determination. Gladly would I see the result brought about by the latter. It would be a more honourable means—and worthy of our better judgment. — I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F.

Reference to Quotation.
Smith's, Wealth of Nations, Book 5, chap. 2.
McCulloch, on *Smuggling*, Dictionary, pages 1052.

Shanghae, 20th January, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—My attention was attracted by a letter in your last issue, signed A BRITISH MERCHANT, and as I think it hardly gives a fair view of the subject, I wish to trouble you with a few remarks upon smuggling.

It is not my intention to consider it, "æsthetically:" whether it is an "entity," or "possessed of form, color, and substance;" I confess I do not see what relation it has to the subject, whether it is "tangible, impermeable, or infinitesimally, divisible."

Your Correspondent endeavours to prove that it is ethically moral, by saying, that for a long time it has been a common practice, by the same reasoning piracy and theft may be defended.

I do not mean to institute a comparison between these three pursuits. I merely wish to point out the bad logic of A BRITISH MERCHANT. His argument is this, "—Because Sir R. Walpole boasted that a "large contraband trade was carried on "with the Spanish main *therefore* smuggling is ethically moral."—Applied to the other two Trades I have mentioned it may stand thus,—"Because the Spartan "laws encouraged theft and in our own "country a vast number of persons gain a "livelihood by picking pockets *therefore* "Dishonesty is no crime,"—or,—"Because "Buccaneering was a common pursuit in "the Spanish main witness the names of "Drake, Raleigh, &c., and even now pira-"tical Vessels are not unfrequently met "with, *therefore*, any one that pleases is "justified in adopting Piracy as a pro-"fession."

The attack on our excellent Consul may be very briefly disposed of. Because A BRITISH MERCHANT does not consider himself bound by the Treaty with China, it seems to me that he is unreasonable to blame the Consul for obeying the laws of his country; however, unpleasant that duty may, and occasionably must be.

The answer to the rest of this effusion will, I think be found included in the following remarks.

In the first place, while I am willing to admit that we are not bound to care for the Chinese laws on the subject, I must say that I, think we *are* bound to our *own* Government, to observe the Tariff established by Treaty. It may be said that the Chinese have broken this Treaty in many ways:—Our redress then lies in representation to our own Government.—If that is unsuccessful, we have the choice of submitting with patience to the evils we cannot cure, or. if they are unbearable, of expatriating ourselves; but all jurists agree, that we have no right *whatever* to break through established laws to right ourselves.

Again, it appears to me, that though the end in view be never so excellent;—yet to declare that a certain quantity of Tea, is only one tenth of what it actually weighs, can hardly by any process of reasoning be reconciled to even a low standard of morals.

To put the matter in another point of view:—In buying Produce for a person in England, two ways of proceeding are open to the choice of the Merchant. He may either save the Duty for his friend, or he may pocket it himself:—In the first case, if the cargo is confiscated; he will of course have to make good the value.—In the other case, is it fair to his Constituent, to send him Teas costing 20 per cent more, than those sent home by the same shipper, in the very same ship?

But what good has it done? Is it not a notorious fact, that by this pernicious system, produce has been enhanced in value to the *full* extent of the saving effected by it?

One word on Opium as compared with this subject: frequently noticed, and brought forward rather triumphantly by your Correspondent. We are not bound by our own Government to abstain from its Importation, and it is not brought to any of the recognized places of Trade:—Besides, there is no false representation of weight in the matter; and these two considerations place it, (whether evil, for other reasons, or not) on a very different basis, than the smuggling A BRITISH MERCHANT has so earnestly defended.

I know that it it said:—that the Chinese do not consider smuggling wrong, or at least, that it is exactly what they would do themselves.—What then is the natural, the inevitable, consequence of *our* doing so? Do they not think that we are actuated by no higher motives than themselves, and look upon us with as much suspicion and distrust, as they regard their own countrymen with? And if we adopted the higher principles of action, that *ought* to influence our conduct, would they not then see, that other nations are not under the dominion of such low-toned morality as theirs, and learn to respect our moral worth and integrity, as much as they now admire the wonderful talent and indomitable energy of the Anglo-Saxon race.—I remain your obedient servant,

AN ANGLO SAXON.

VISIT TO THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

(From the Illustrated London News, October 5, 1850.)

BY A CORRESPONDENT.

In June last, H. M. Steamer *Reynard*, having executed the service on which she was employed at the river Peiho, weighed on the 11th, and, early on the morning of the 18th, anchored in three fathoms, about one thousand yards distant from the Great Wall.

This stupendous work of human labour has its eastern termination on the shore of the Gulf of Leotong, about 120 miles north of the Peiho, in lat. 40 deg. 3 m. N., long. 120 deg. 2 m. E. Viewed from the water, the terminus appears to consist of a fortress some 300 yards in length, having a large gateway in the southern face, close outside of which, and between it and the sea, is a permanent joss-house, or temple, while the northern end is surmounted by a modern two-storied guard-house; immediately beneath, the Wall projects seaward.

At 10 A.M. we landed a large party to the right of the joss-house on a steep sandy beach, and were civilly received by a white-buttoned mandarin and a small party of soldiers, who informed us we were perfectly at liberty to inspect the Wall at our leisure. We therefore ascended to it by a broad inclined plane outside the fort, and found ourselves on a rectangular platform, about sixty feet in length, paved with dark blue-coloured bricks. This portion of the structure, from its apparent age and condition, seems to have been the original terminus of the main wall; while, owing probably to the receding of the water, the before-mentioned lower continuation projecting seaward—now a mass of ruins half buried in the sand—appears a less durable construction, of much later date.

The first objects that arrested our attention on the platform were three monumental slabs of black marble—two standing close to the wall, the third removed from its base; a curiously-carved altar-shaped pedestal lay extended on the ground. On one of the standing slabs is deeply inscribed the sentence, "Heaven created Earth and Sea;" and on the other, "Only a Spoonful." The import of this latter sentence we were at a loss to conjecture: it may have had reference to the placid waters of the Gulf of Leotong; or, perhaps, is intended as an allusion to the nothingness of this vast structure when compared with the works of Creation. The fallen monument, having a very long inscription, we left to be deciphered on our return from the survey of the Wall, which we could no longer delay.

Ascending again by a broad flight of steps from the platform to the top of the fort, we walked past the guard-house (a dilapidated building) down another shorter inclined plane, and then along the Wall, which we found, for about eight hundred yards, in a very ruinous condition, the first part of it being little better than an embankment of sand, broken at intervals by projecting masses of ruined brickwork.

At half a mile's distance from the fort, however, the Wall commences to show a better state of preservation: here we found it measure 39 feet across; the platform was covered with mould, and variegated with flowers of every hue. The Wall on the Tartar side, at this point, shows a fine well-built foundation of hewn granite, surmounted by a slanting brick facing, measuring together 35 feet in height; above this is a brick parapet, 7 feet high and 18 inches thick, divided by small embrasures at irregular intervals, from 8 to 18 feet apart.

At intervals, varying in distance from 200 to 600 yards, the Wall is flanked, on the Tartar side, by towers of brick, 45 feet square and 52 feet high. The one we examined was entered from the Wall by an arched granite doorway, 6½ feet high by 3½ broad. The construction of this arch is most remarkable, for the Chinese have long ceased to use key-stones in their arches. A flight of steps, to the right, within the doorway, leads up to the flat roof of the tower, which is surrounded by a parapet like that upon the Wall. The body of the tower is intersected at right angles by low arched vaults, each terminating in an embrasure, of which there are three on each outer face. From the construction of these vaults they seem to have been built for archers and spearmen, and not for any kind of artillery; there was no vestige of a parapet on the Chinese side of the Wall, except on the low towers on this face, which intervene midway between those on the outer, but are not vaulted.

From this tower, which is the second inland, the wall continues apparently more or less in a ruined state for about three miles in a N.N.W. direction, over a fine undulating country. It then takes a sudden curve to the S. W., passing near a large town called Shan-hae-wei. Thence it ascends directly up a bleak rugged range of mountains, about 3,000 feet in height, creeping up the side like a gigantic serpent, and disappearing over the summit of the ridge.

The general features of the country about the Wall are very pleasing; the land, rising slowly from the sea up to the foot of the mountain range, is well wooded, and apparently densely populated on the Chinese side. On the Tartar side it undulates gently away into the distance, and appears rich and well cultivated, and dotted here and there with villages, the houses of which have roofs exactly similar in shape to those of our omnibuses at home. The only gate through the wall in this district is about three miles inland, and is called the Shan-hae-kwan. This we intended visiting, had not the mandarins prevented us. We observed, while loitering about the Wall, troops of mounted Chinese galloping out from the interior in the direction of the fort; but, supposing they were only hastening to have a view of us before we left, we took no further notice of them. Before, however, we had proceeded more than one mile and a half inland three mandarins overtook us, and informed us that the Too-tung, or Tartar General in command at Shan-hae-wei, had come down to the fort, and that it was his wish we should proceed no further. We accordingly descended from the Wall, and returned through the fields to the terminus. Here we found the General and a numerous suite assembled, with a crowd of mandarins and soldiers; and the bustle and confusion occasioned by their presence unfortunately prevented our taking a copy of the inscription on the third tablet, which, there is little doubt, would have afforded much interesting information. But we were thankful to have seen as much as we did; for had the General arrived a couple of hours earlier, our landing at all would have been doubtful. We returned to our boats, therefore, satisfied with the result of the expedition, having, perhaps, seen more of this portion of the Wall than any European before us; and, as all this part of China is still by treaty a sealed country, it may be years before another Englishman enjoys the same privilege. At 3 P.M. the anchor was weighed; and before dark the Great Wall of China had faded from our view.

(From the Athenæum, October 12.)

CHINA;

A VISIT TO SILVER ISLAND, NEAR NINGPO.

Kintang, or Silver Island, is one of the islands of the Chusan Archipelago,—and is between twenty and thirty miles to the eastward of the town of Ningpo. I engaged a Ningpo boat to take me across to Lookong (Leh-kong), the principal town on the island; abreast of which I found two opium vessels,—and was kindly received by Captain Priestman, who gave me quarters on board his ship, and assisted me with the objects which I had in view in every way in his power.

Silver Island, although near Chusan, was rarely visited by the English during the time they held that place. All sorts of stories used to be told about it. It was said to be a place of banishment for mandarins who had offended the Government,—and this circumstance, taken in connexion with its name, led us to believe that it was a place of wealth and luxury. Moreover, the Chinese Government requested that none of our officers or soldiers might be allowed to go there during the time we held Chusan,—as it was full of Chinese troops, who might be exasperated if they came in contact with those who had vanquished them during the late war. Having all these matters in my mind, I naturally expected to find this a very important place. But my ideas with regard to its soldiers and riches were not realized. Small villages are scattered over the valleys,—but there is no town of importance, and judging from appearances the inhabitants generally are very poor. No fierce soldiers were met with in any part of the island:—these, however, might have been withdrawn since 1844.

The inhabitants, like those of Chusan and Ningpo, are quiet and inoffensive. They were always civil to me,—and often showed a great deal of kindness. Poor as they are, they had little to offer but their goodwill; and this they showed by asking me to sit down in their houses,—or what was often preferable, under the awning in front of the door. Here they never failed to offer a draught of the national beverage—tea. I do not know anything half so refreshing on a hot summer day as a cup of tea:—I mean pure and genuine as the Chinese drink it, without sugar and milk. It is far better and much more refreshing than either wine or beer. It quenches thirst, is a gentle stimulant, and wards off many of the fevers incident to such a climate.

If Silver Island is not inhabited by rich men and brave soldiers, nature at least has been most bountiful, for it is one of the most beautiful of the group to which it belongs. On paying it a visit at this time I was particularly struck with the scenery. Passing through the small town or village of Leh-kong, I soon came to the foot of the first range of hills, and ascended the pass which led over them into the interior of the island. On the sides of the road and scattered over the hills I observed large quantities of the tallow tree growing. Its seeds are carefully gathered by the natives, and are valuable for the oil and tallow which they contain. A few patches of tea were seen dotted on the lower parts of the hills. When I reached the top of the first ridge of hills, and looked down on the other side, a most charming view was presented to the eye. A quiet and beautiful valley lay below, here and there studded with small farm houses, and apparently bounded on all sides by hills richly clothed with shrubs and trees. It was a fine autumnal day, and many of the leaves had taken on their red and yellow tints before falling to the ground. The tallow-tree and a species of maple had become of a clear blood-red colour,—others were nearly white; and the contrast between these colours and the deep green foliage of the pines was most striking. Clumps of fine bamboos, and the *sung*—a species of palm—gave a tropical appearance to the scenery.

The green tea shrub is cultivated very extensively in the interior of the island,—and my chief object in coming here was to procure a quantity of its seeds. For this purpose I took my two Chinese servants with me, and examined all the tea farms on our way. Chinamen generally have great aversion to long walks,—and my two men were no exception to the rule. From the way in which they lagged behind I suspected they had some intention of turning back when I was far enough advanced to be out of sight. This they contrived to do,—and when they got home reported that they had lost me amongst the hills. I felt rather annoyed, as I expected to have secured a considerable quantity of tea seeds,—but contented myself with a determination to look better after them next day. On the following morning I procured a Chinese pony, and with my two defaulters set off for the tea farms situated in the middle of the island. Captain Priestman accompanied me; and as he had seen the conduct of my two Chinamen on the day previous, he assisted me to look after them with hearty good will. When we had crossed the first range of hills and were descending into the valley on the opposite side, the two Chinese disappeared just as they had done the day before. Riding back some distance, we found them lingering behind, and evidently intending to *lose* us again and return home. This time, however, it would not do,—so calling them to come on, and placing them between us on the narrow road, we moved onwards. I fear, I must confess that we did not take the nearest road to our destination,—which we reached at last, having been between three and four hours on the way. We gathered a good supply of tea seeds from various farms on the hill sides; and when we had finished the day's operations rode quietly homewards, leaving the Chinamen to bring the collections which had been made. The same plan was adopted daily until nearly all the farms were visited, and a large supply of tea seed was obtained.

Silver Island consists of a succession of hills and valleys not unlike those of Chusan, but even more rich in appearance. Passing over the first hill and descending into the next valley, the traveller at first imagines that is surrounded on every side by hills; but proceeding onwards, the road gradually winds round the base of the hills, and another valley as pretty as the last opens up to view. Thus, like a splendid panorama, picture after picture is presented to the eye, painted by the hand of nature beautiful and perfect.

There is more tea grown on Silver Island than on any of the other islands in the Chusan Archipelago. The greater part of what is not consumed by the natives is sent over to Ningpo and Chapoo for home consumption or for exporting in junks to the Straits. Although good tea, it is not made in a manner to suit the English or American markets. The tallow tree *(Stillingia sebifera)* and the "Tungeau" *(Dryandra cordata*, Thunberg) both produce articles of export. The former is well known to produce the tallow and oil so much in use in China;—the latter furnishes a valuable oil which is used in mixing with the celebrated varnish of the country, and hence this tree if often called the varnish tree by those who are unacquainted with such matters.

R. F.

(From Daily Alta Californnia, November 18.)

QUARTZ GOLD.—At the rooms of Professor Noony, yesterday, we saw some remarkably rich specimens of quartz gold. They were brought from the neighborhood of Carson's Creek, and a company has been formed to work the locality, called the "Carson's Creek Consolidated Mining Company." Professors Noony and Shepard are interested in the project. Machinery has been procured, and the company will go into active operation at the earliest moment practicable. The mine was discovered by Mr. William Hance, of Albany, New York, and we are informed that a specimen which he disposed of some little time ago has since been sold for 1,600 dollars. Two blasts were made in the ledge, with a result which satisfies the company that their mine exceeds in richness any discoveries yet made in California.

LARGEST YET.—Two gentlemen of our acquaintance passed this city a few days since on their way to New York, with an amount of gold which we believe to be unequalled in the records of individual successes in mining. They had with them dust to the value of 160,000 dollars, all obtained during the summer from two claims on the Yuba river. These lucky individuals are Messrs. Thomas J. and Daniel H. Ferguson, formerly of Danbury, Conn. They carried their treasure to Benicia upon the mules which brought it from the mountains, and it is probably the heaviest importation that will be made for some time into that grand port of entry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
January 18	Contest	H. M. B.		Hon. — Spencer	Hongkong	Dec. 31		
" 19	Celestial	A. ship	860	Gardner	San Francisco	Dec. 22	Ballast	Bull, Nye & Co.
" 20	Mazeppa	B. schr.	171	Dowman	Lookong	Jan. 19	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 21	Carrington	A. ship	597	Abbot	San Francisco	Dec. 27	Ballast	Bull, Nye & Co.
" 21	Old England	B. ship	502	Eves	Liverpool	Aug. 2	General	Shaw, Bland & Co.
" 21	Pedlar	B. brig	193	Whittem	Hongkong	Dec. 9	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
" 21	Eucles	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Whampoa	Dec. 16	General	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
" 22	Antelope	A. brig	375	Roundy	Hongkong	Jan. 8	Sundries	Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
January 16	Dido	B. schr.	51	Leitch	Ningpo	Saltpetre	Captain.
" 18	Flying Dutchman	B. barque	274	Cooper	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	J. M. Smith & Co.
" 18	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 19	Oriental	A. barque		Dale	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
" 21	John Bright	B. ship	591	Watt	Sing. and England	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves & Co.
" 22	Mazeppa	B. schr.	171	Dowman	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 22	Sir George Pollock	B. ship	630	Withers	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
" 23	John Bunyan	B. ship	527	Thomson	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Antelope	Jan. 22	A. brig	375	Roundy	Russell & Co.	Hongkong	27th instant
Carrington	Jan. 21	A. ship	597	Abbot	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Celestial	Jan. 19	A. ship	860	Gardner	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Chatham	Dec. 20	B. barque	354	Morrison	Dirom, Gray & Co.	Liverpool	Immediate
Confucius	Dec. 16	B. ship	406	Scott	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Eucles	Jan. 21	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Heroine	Dec. 24	Siam. brig	140	Davis	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
Old England	Jan. 21	B. ship	502	Eves	Shaw, Bland & Co.		
Pedlar	Jan. 21	B. brig	193	Whittem	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Sumatra	Jan. 14	B. barque	325	Johnson	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early
Viscount Sandon	Dec. 19	B. ship	614	Marsh	Turner & Co.	London	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	"	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Jan. 19, Nymph, *for* Hongkong.
" 20, Oriental, " Hongkong.
" 22, Mazeppa, " Hongkong.
" 23, Flying Dutchman, " Hongkong.
" 24, Lively, " Cork.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Jan. 24, John Bunyan, *for* London.
" 24, John Bright, " Singapore.
" 24, Sir Geo. Pollock, " London.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Old England*, from Liverpool:—
3,554 changs Long Ells.
240 pieces Velveteens.
673 peculs Lead.
452 tons Coals.

Per *Eucles*, from Whampoa:—
440 boxes Dried Fruits.
710 bags Leaf Fans.
20 bales Medicines.
6 bags Beans.
29 " Dried Prawns.
20 " Aniseed.
10 " Cardamums.
4,898 " Sugar.

Per *Antelope*, from Whampoa and Hongkong:—

17 bales	Long Ells,	230	pieces.
230 pkgs.	White Lead,	230	peculs.
120 "	Vermillion,	120	"
54 "	Paper,	57:65	"
122 "	Glue,	176:93	"
170 "	Indigo,	117:60	"
85 "	Glass,	114:81	"
2 "	Copper-ware,	3:06	"
37 "	Hard-ware,	55:93	"
5 "	Physic,	7:75	"
55 "	Putchuck,	88:55	"
11 "	Ginseng,	11:30	"
120 "	Sandalwood,	93:60	"

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Coals Tons	Iron Tons
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	1,000	598	383	21
Alverton,	London	409	" 19	450,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	294	..
Monarch,	Liverpool	337	Sept. 10	2,448,680	..	79,000	3,483	..	..	..	..
Anne Jane,	Liverpool	351	Oct. 3	2,729,023	..	82,670	1,706	..	..	..	..
Albemarle,	London	704	" 21	3,745,950	..	195,430	509	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	115	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	230,034	49,223	803,981	595,498	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	[illegible]	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	[illegible]	616,257	1,345,725	121,098	242,421	187,697	167,135	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	1,298,641	190,753	554,036	181,748	466,280	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	224,301	438,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,550	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
1 Vessel, 1850—			*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 "			*Aug.* "	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 "			*Sep.* "	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 "			*Oct.* "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	11
3 "			*Nov.* "	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 "			*Dec.* "	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,825	29	..	..	23,000	..
				786,730	13,310	900	800,940	31,557	94,810	22,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	313,167	1,014,105	1,314	115	716	29,000	11
Flying Dutchman,	274	Jany. 21	Hongkong	108,726	..	14,512	123,238	14,533	9,893	1,200	..	..	..	25,626	148,864	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				895,456	13,310	15,412	924,178	46,090	104,703	23,900	119,630	35,600	8,870	338,793	1,162,969	1,314	115	716	29,000	11

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels, 1850—			*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 "			*Aug.* "	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	944
3 "			*Sep.* "	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 "			*Oct.* "	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 "			*Nov.* "	2,566,820	70,466	74,358	18,400	2,730,048	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,760	2,034	..	81	..
5 "			*Dec.* "	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,710	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,698,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
				10,915,688	357,994	239,688	23,400	11,536,771	91,168	9,298	140,710	592,776	525,231	112,388	1,471,571	13,008,342	10,739	32,100	131	944
Cathaya,	407	Jany. 3	Cork	457,204	15,415	..	..	472,619	..	..	3,333	6,117	15,400	..	24,850	497,469	20	..	8	..
John Dugdale,	407	" 9	London	415,999	..	..	42,652	458,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	458,651	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth,	711	" 14	London	574,479	..	..	207,220	781,699	6,293	7,148	..	5,191	11,184	359	30,175	811,874	..	..	..	..
Land O'Cakes,	561	" 15	London	641,217	..	11,229	..	652,446	..	..	..	..	1,116	..	1,116	653,562	607	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th Jany., 1851,				13,004,587	373,409	250,917	237,372	13,902,186	97,461	16,446	144,043	604,084	552,931	112,747	1,527,712	15,429,898	11,366	32,100	139	944

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Oolong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	36,016	..	3,990	..	8,070	3,630	52,606	257,640	207	6	..	643
Annie Bucknam,	530	Oct. 2	New York	702,446	..	..	702,446	51,156	..	8,362	..	16,537	3,180	79,235	781,681	..	..	16	59
Reliance,	243	" 4	New York	61,000	..	..	61,000	87,400	4,700	52,400	..	22,900	19,300	186,700	247,700	..	..	..	..
Panama,	612	" 11	New York	192,000	..	..	192,000	185,200	17,200	113,800	..	56,300	31,900	407,400	599,400	..	..	..	..
Tartar,	573	" 11	New York	254,339	..	..	254,339	79,464	7,030	26,238	29,955	12,112	6,554	161,353	415,692	..	..	..	..
Candace,	398	" 19	New York	140,895	..	..	140,895	170,275	9,192	52,444	..	18,278	14,461	264,650	405,545	..	15	..	..
Natchez,	523	" 28	New York	150,000	..	..	150,000	240,000	9,000	110,000	12,000	60,000	30,000	461,000	611,000	..	..	..	..
Zone,	365	Nov. 6	New York	193,600	..	..	193,600	115,300	6,100	57,900	..	23,000	13,400	215,700	409,300	..	..	..	..
Vancouver,	518	" 8	New York	186,906	..	..	186,906	282,300	..	69,200	24,600	59,700	35,700	471,500	658,406	..	..	..	12
Horsburgh,	372	" 13	New York	412,900	..	..	412,900	43,000	6,500	41,500	96,747	16,100	12,800	119,900	532,800	..	..	..	131
Nestorian,	695	" 14	New York	136,720	..	6,045	142,765	410,088	49,106	115,101	..	80,773	43,474	795,289	938,054	..	..	6.40	1
Howqua,	582	" 20	New York	161,800	..	..	161,800	150,200	6,900	70,400	..	37,700	22,500	287,700	449,500	..	..	..	..
Oneida,	420	" 25	New York	12,800	..	..	12,800	208,661	403	80,991	65,429	67,550	44,164	467,199	479,999	..	..	..	..
Mary Adams,	371	Dec. 3	New York	181,785	21,043	3,028	205,856	159,899	4,900	48,970	56,613	3,245	18,208	291,835	497,691	..	..	..	18
Wodan,	268	" 11	New York	161,190	7,739	2,587	171,516	45,043	..	4,482	34,026	..	7,739	91,350	262,876	..	..	..	..
Gallego,	388	" 11	New York	15,480	..	..	15,480	165,412	12,147	102,033	64,925	25,964	12,147	382,628	398,108	..	..	..	..
Total,				3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	844

Cargoes per *Huntingdon*, and *S. H. Waterman* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season.	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,738,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,518	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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